

26/4/2017

lec

الدرس 10

$$E_{\theta} = \frac{\omega \mu I_0}{4\pi r} \frac{e^{-jBr}}{r} \frac{\sin \theta}{B(1 - \cos \theta)} \left(1 - \frac{e^{-jBL(1 - \cos \theta)}}{e} \right)$$

$$|E_{\theta}| = \frac{\omega \mu I_0}{4\pi r} \frac{\sin \theta}{B(1 - \cos \theta)} \left| 1 - \frac{e^{-jBL(1 - \cos \theta)}}{e} \right|$$

$$\text{let } \psi = BL(1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$\left| 1 - \frac{e^{-j\psi}}{e} \right| = \left| 1 - (\cos \psi - j \sin \psi) \right|$$

$$= \left| (1 - \cos \psi) + j \sin \psi \right|$$

$$= \sqrt{1 - 2 \cos \psi + \cos^2 \psi + \sin^2 \psi}$$

$$= \sqrt{2 - 2 \cos \psi}$$

$$= \sqrt{2(1 - \cos \psi)}$$

$$= \sqrt{2 \times 2 \sin^2 \frac{\psi}{2}}$$

$$= 2 \sin \frac{\psi}{2} = \boxed{2 \sin \frac{BL}{2} (1 - \cos \theta)}$$

#

$$|E_{\theta}| = \frac{\omega \mu I_0}{4\pi r} \sin \theta \frac{2 \sin \frac{BL}{2} (1 - \cos \theta)}{B(1 - \cos \theta)} \times \frac{L}{2}$$

So, $\sin \frac{\theta}{2}$

$$|E_{\theta}| = \frac{\omega \mu I_0 L}{4\pi r} \sin \theta \frac{\sin \frac{BL}{2} (1 - \cos \theta)}{\frac{BL}{2} (1 - \cos \theta)}$$

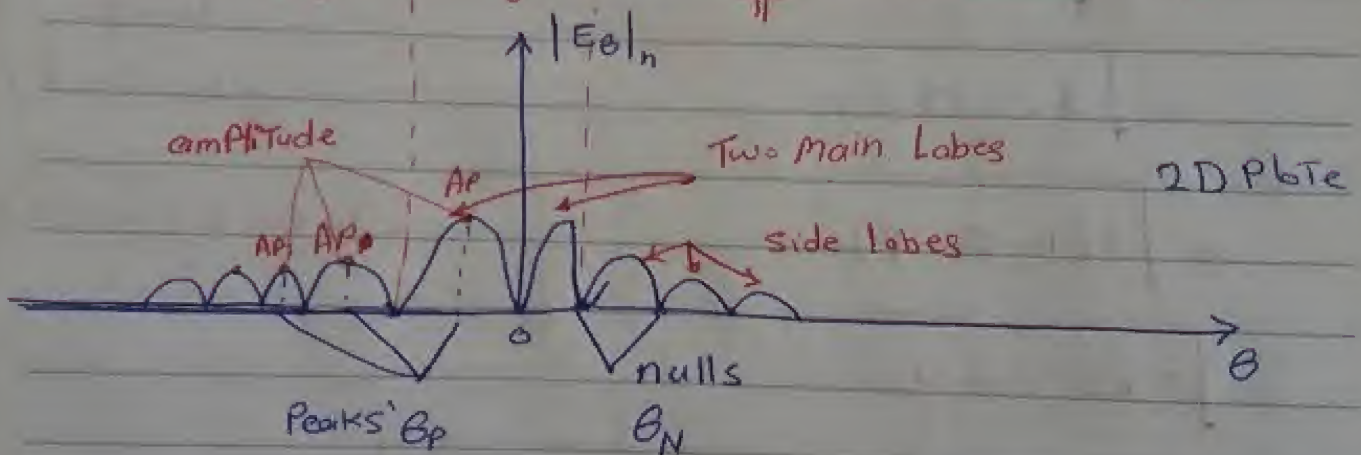
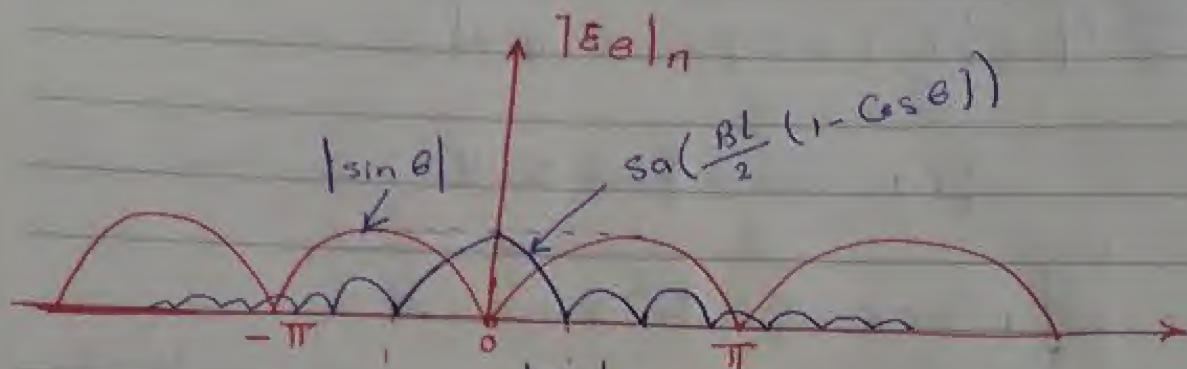
$$|E_{\theta}| = \frac{\omega \mu I_0 l}{4\pi r} \sin \theta \left(\text{Sa} \left(\frac{BL}{2} (1 - \cos \theta) \right) \right)$$

وجود الـ \sin سبب مثله كسر في شكل الانتعاش الى طالع

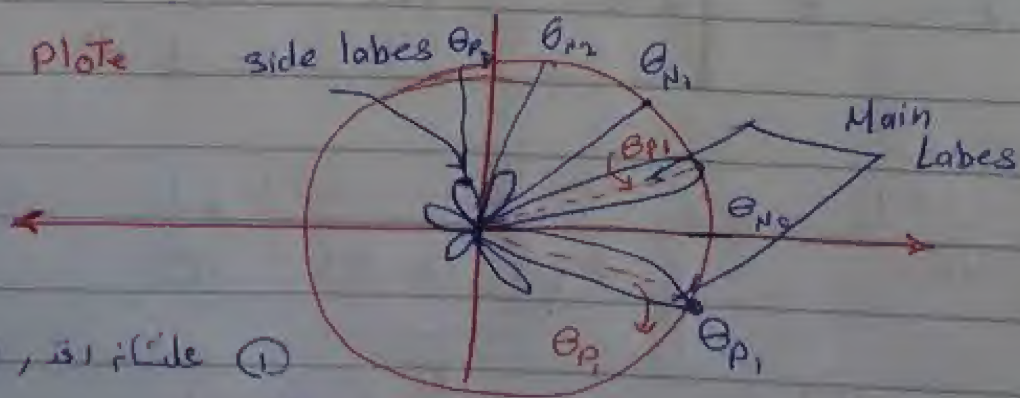
Travelling wave antenna

مقدار المجال

$$|E_{\theta}|_{\text{normalized}} = \sin \theta \cdot \text{Sa} \left(\frac{BL}{2} (1 - \cos \theta) \right)$$



* Polar Plot



① دائرة اقطار، الرسم الهندسي

②

* To Plot This Pattern We Must determine

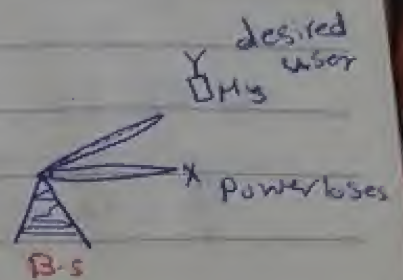
- ① location of nulls θ_n
- ② location of Peaks θ_p
- ③ amplitudes AP_n

* Advantage of TWA's

- ① Very High gain and directivity

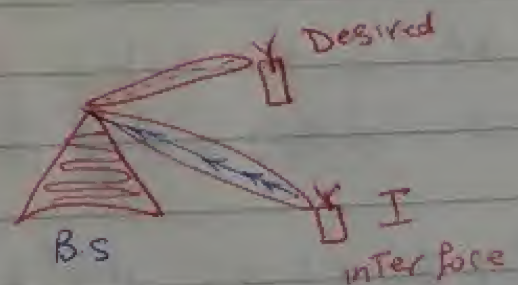
* disadvantage

- ① require large area
- ② it has two Main lobes



- ① in Case of Transmission ^{دلالة}
it causes a source of Power loss

- ② in Case of reception it
causes a source of
interference.



* مزايا ال directive تفاعل TWA عالى

*

location

Location of Nulls \Rightarrow

$$|E_{\theta}| = \sin \theta \cdot \text{sinc} \left(\frac{BL}{2} (1 - \cos \theta) \right)$$

nulls \nearrow \searrow nulls

for $\sin \theta_N = 0$ occurs at $\theta_N = n\pi$ $n = 0, 1, 2, 3$

$$\Rightarrow \text{sinc} \left(\frac{BL}{2} (1 - \cos \theta_N) \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\sin \frac{BL}{2} (1 - \cos \theta_N)}{\frac{BL}{2} (1 - \cos \theta_N)} = 0$$

النصف لا زير يساوي 0

$$\sin \left(\frac{BL}{2} (1 - \cos \theta_N) \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{BL}{2} (1 - \cos \theta_N) = n\pi$$

$$BL (1 - \cos \theta_N) = 2n\pi$$

$$(1 - \cos \theta_N) = \frac{2n\pi}{BL} = \frac{2n\pi}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{\lambda}{L} = \frac{n\lambda}{L}$$

$$\cos \theta_N = \left(1 - \frac{n\lambda}{L} \right)$$

$$\theta_N = \cos^{-1} \left(1 - \frac{n\lambda}{L} \right) \cdot \text{sinc} \quad n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$$

لأنه في النصف لا يساوي 0

let $K = 2n$ في حالة التكرار $n = 1, 2, 3, 4$

$$K = 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 \quad \text{even}$$

$$\theta_N = \cos^{-1} \left(1 - \frac{2n\lambda}{2L} \right)$$

$$\theta_N = \cos^{-1} \left(1 - \frac{K\lambda}{2L} \right) \quad K = 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, \dots$$

عدد زوجي

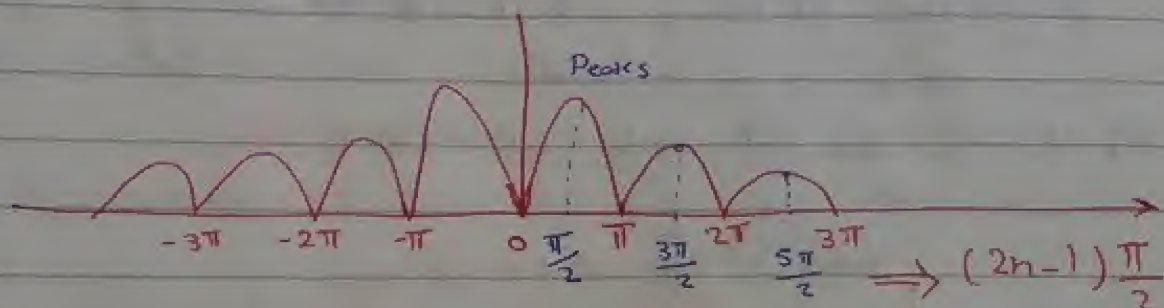
$$\theta_N = \cos^{-1} \left(1 - \frac{K\lambda}{2 \times 4\lambda} \right)$$

$$4\lambda = L$$

نولس (8) احسب

احسب العدد الى 8 Peaks

16 8 16



$$\text{Sa} \left(\frac{Bl}{2} (1 - \cos \theta_p) \right) = \text{Max}$$

$$\frac{Bl}{2} (1 - \cos \theta_p) = (2n-1) \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$n = 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$$

$$(1 - \cos \theta_p) = (2n-1) \pi \frac{\lambda}{2\pi \cdot L}$$

$$(1 - \cos \theta_p) = \frac{(2n-1) \lambda}{2L}$$

$$\cos \theta_p = 1 - \frac{(2n-1) \lambda}{2L}$$

$$\theta_p = \cos^{-1} \left(1 - \frac{(2n-1) \lambda}{2L} \right) \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$\text{let } K = (2n-1) = 1, 3, 5, \dots \text{ odd}$$

$$\theta_p = \cos^{-1} \left(1 - \frac{K\lambda}{2l} \right)$$

$$K = 1, 3, 5, 7, \dots$$

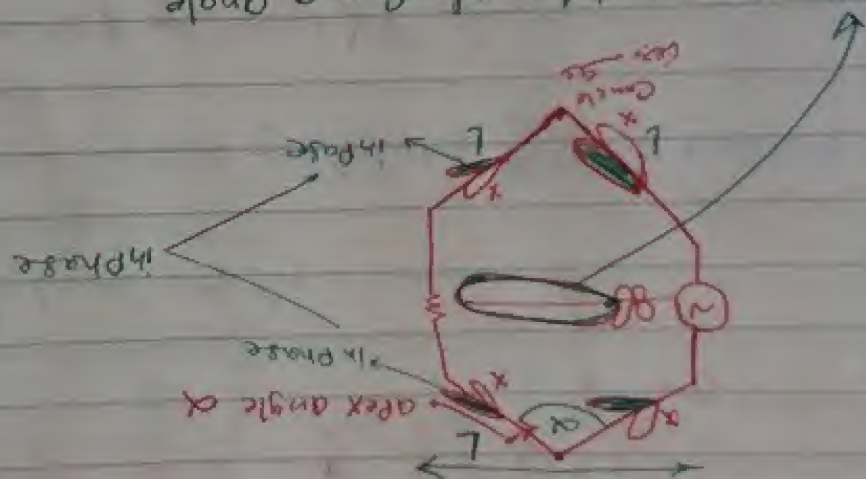
$$l = 5 \text{ cm}$$

$$A_{\theta} = \frac{\sin \theta_p}{1 - \cos \theta_p}$$

Amplitude

* How To solve the two main lobes problems of TWA??

By using the Rhombic antenna



lost $\frac{1}{2}$ Power

$$\alpha = 2 \sin^{-1} \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{2l} \right)$$

To Design Rhombic antenna

Angle between two wires